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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1067)

Name of Candidate	SARANSH MAHAJAN		
Medium Eng./Hindi	ENG	Registration Number	258711
Center	ONLINE	Date	08/09/201

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
4	10	
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6	10	
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18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (v Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र क विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI** bl esa chl i?u gS vaxzsth vkSj fgUnh esa Nis gSa
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   lHkh i?u vfuok:l gSa
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indica against it.
   lHkh i?u@Hkkx ds vad ml ds lkeus fn, x, gSa
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the s provided. No marks will be given for answers writte medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में fy[ks tks pqfg, ftl dk m आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक ugha feysaxs
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered t प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किय pqfg,A
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Qu Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर iqfLrdk esa [kkyh NksM+s gq, i`"B ;k ml ds vaks dks L lsdkVk tkuk pkfg,A

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M-1/4, Plot No-A-12/13, Ist Floor, Ansal Building, Dr. Vidya Sagar Homeopathic Clinic, Mukherjee Delhi-110009

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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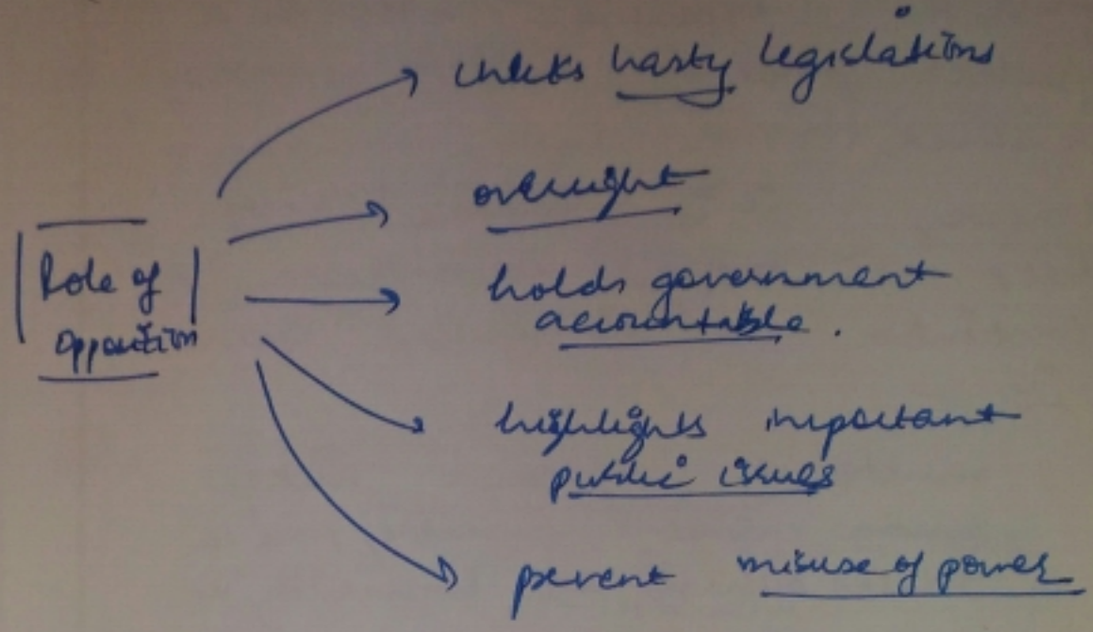
1. What is the role that opposition plays in a democracy like India? In this context, discuss whether our Parliament can benefit from a shadow cabinet. **(150 words)** 10

भारत जैसे लोकतंत्र में विपक्ष क्या भूमिका निभाता है? इस संदर्भ में, चर्चा कीजिए कि क्या हमारी संसद छाया मंत्रिमंडल (शैडो कैबिनेट) से लाभान्वित हो सकती है।



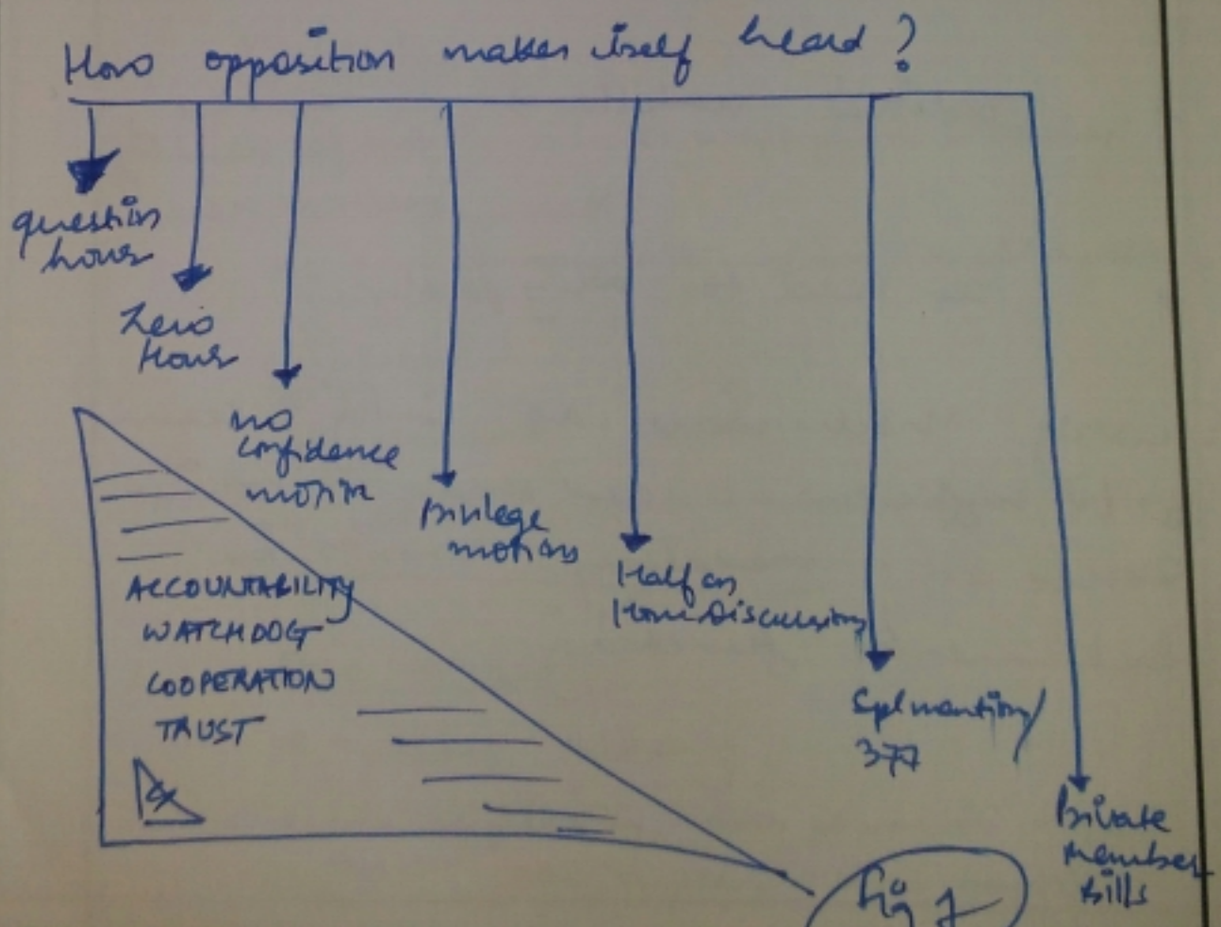


Fig 1

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Shadow Cabinet

A shadow cabinet is based on Westminster Parliamentary model where the opposition works as a parallel force to keep the government in check.

However it is unlikely to be of help in Indian democracy. - Constitution makers decided against it :-

* multiparty system = makes shadow cabinet unstable, prone to various interests ⇒ instability of govt can increase

* political vendetta ⇒ can become a tool for handling political scores

* can lead to policy paralysis

Existing mechanisms as in fig 1 seem to be sufficient and shadow cabinet seems an unnecessary intrusion in Parliament's functioning

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2. Where there is a right, there is a remedy. In this context, discuss the nature and significance of writs in India with adequate examples. **(150 words) 10**

जहाँ अधिकार है, वहाँ उपचार भी है। इस संदर्भ में, यथोचित उदाहरणों के साथ भारत में रिटों की प्रकृति और महत्व की चर्चा कीजिए।

Various types of writs in the country

(a) Habeas Corpus
* against illegal detention (not orders of court)
* can be filed by any person on behalf of the aggrieved.

(b) Mandamus
* directs activity.
* directs public authorities to work as per their mandate

(c) Prohibition
* prohibits a lower court from exceeding its mandate.
* also covered are quasi judicial authorities.

(d) Certiorari
* preventive + curative.
* covers courts + quasi judicial authorities

(e) Quo Warranto
* by what authority
* can be filed by any person to inquire about why a person was appointed

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to the given position

Significance
- strengthen democracy
- broaden Directive Principles & Preamble
- efficient way of grievance redressal
- prevents abuse of authority
- oversight mechanism
- guarantor of rights.

time & again the writ provisions (article 13, 132, 136, 226) have been invoked by aggrieved parties & are responsible for ensuring a healthy, dynamic democracy

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3. Enumerate the objectives of NITI Aayog. Also, discuss the performance of this body since its inception and suggest measures to make it more effective. **(150 words)** 10

NITI आयोग के उद्देश्यों को सूचीबद्ध कीजिए। साथ ही, इसकी स्थापना के बाद से इस निकाय के प्रदर्शन की चर्चा कीजिए एवं इसे और अधिक प्रभावी बनाने के उपाय सुझाइये।

NITI Aayog replaced the erstwhile Planning commission in 2015.

It is an executive body under chairmanship of Prime Minister

~~Organs~~

* NITI Aayog
  - PM as chair
  - Vice chairman
  - Governing Council (CMs of states / UTs, Lt Governors of UTs).
  - Cabinet ministers
  - Experts

Objectives

* cooperative federalism (Team India).
* ~~[illegible]~~ policy planning.
* Sectors oversight
* coordination among centre & states
* long term policy perspective.

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Successes

* SATH programme for health
* Aspirational District Programme.
* Model Land Leasing Law.
* 3 year action agenda
* strategy on AI, etc.

Measures to make it more effective

* making it an statutory / constitutional body
*.

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4. In view of the political class's inability to develop and maintain conventions relating to the appropriate use of Article 356, the Supreme Court's decision in the Bommai case provided much needed clarity. Comment. (150 words) 10

अनुच्छेद 356 के उचित उपयोग से संबंधित परिपाटी विकसित करने और उसे बनाए रखने में राजनीतिक वर्ग की अक्षमता को देखते हुए, सर्वोच्च न्यायालय द्वारा बोम्मई वाद में दिए गए निर्णय ने अत्यावश्यक स्पष्टता प्रदान की है। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Article 356 provides for President's rule in a state for failure of constitutional machinery

However, the article came under intense criticism for misfeasance:-

* against federalism
* undue powers to the governor to recommend President's rule
* tool for political vendetta
* misuse of provisions.

Accordingly the supreme court in SR Bommai Vs UOI clarified the use of article 356. Article cannot be used in the following instances

- internal disturbances in state
- financial difficulties

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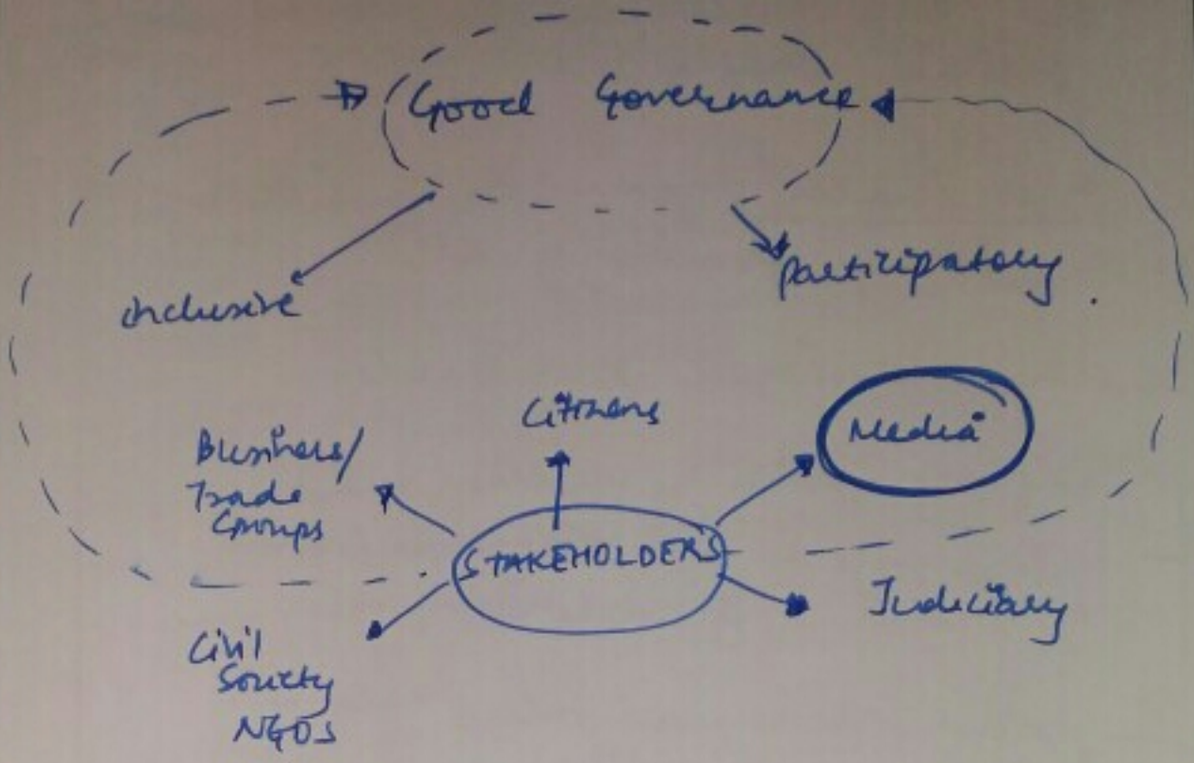
margin (दूसरे भाग में कुछ जा सिखती)

5. Press freedom and good governance are not mutually exclusive. They support each other while promoting a country's economic and human development. Comment. **(150 words)** 10

प्रेस की स्वतंत्रता और सुशासन परस्पर अपवर्जी नहीं हैं। देश के आर्थिक और मानव विकास को प्रोत्साहित करते हुए ये एक-दूसरे को समर्थन प्रदान करते हैं। टिप्पणी कीजिए।



Media is called the 4th pillar of democracy. As indicated above it plays a crucial role in good governance

→ increasing accountability
→ as a watchdog/oversight
→ as a representative of people
→ as an informant.
→

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Examples

- Vanya radio in UP works with tribals to highlight their grievances
- Chetna Swara to translate ethnic dialects to mainstream languages to increase political participation.

So, press freedom becomes an important pillar for growth of a nation

How to maintain press freedom

- self-regulation by media
- adherence to Press Council of India guidelines
- better funding to reduce role of corporates & politicians

India currently fares very low in World Press Freedom Index. An equivalent approach like the concerted effort to increase ease of doing business Index is the need of the hour.

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6. SHGs have succeeded in delivering financial inclusion, but for them to evolve as viable business enterprise requires a different approach. Analyse in the context of the twin goals of rural growth and promotion of women's entrepreneurship. **(150 words)** 10

SHGs ने वित्तीय समावेशन प्रदान करने में सफलता प्राप्त की है, लेकिन उनके लिए व्यवहार्य व्यापार उद्यम के रूप में विकसित होने के लिए एक भिन्न दृष्टिकोण की आवश्यकता है। ग्रामीण विकास और महिला उद्यमिता के संवर्द्धन के जुड़वाँ लक्ष्यों के संदर्भ में विश्लेषण कीजिए।

There are nearly 80 lakh SHGs in India with nearly 75% comprised entirely of women. (NABARD 2016)

SHGs have been extremely successful in increasing financial inclusion, women participation, cultural norms etc.

However to be sustainable in 21st century they need to be enabled to compete with established enterprises.

What can be done?

Building Blocks → * more credit, better infrastructure integration into global supply chains

Competition → building for scale, cluster based SHG models

Capability → skills, mentorship, training in digital technology etc.

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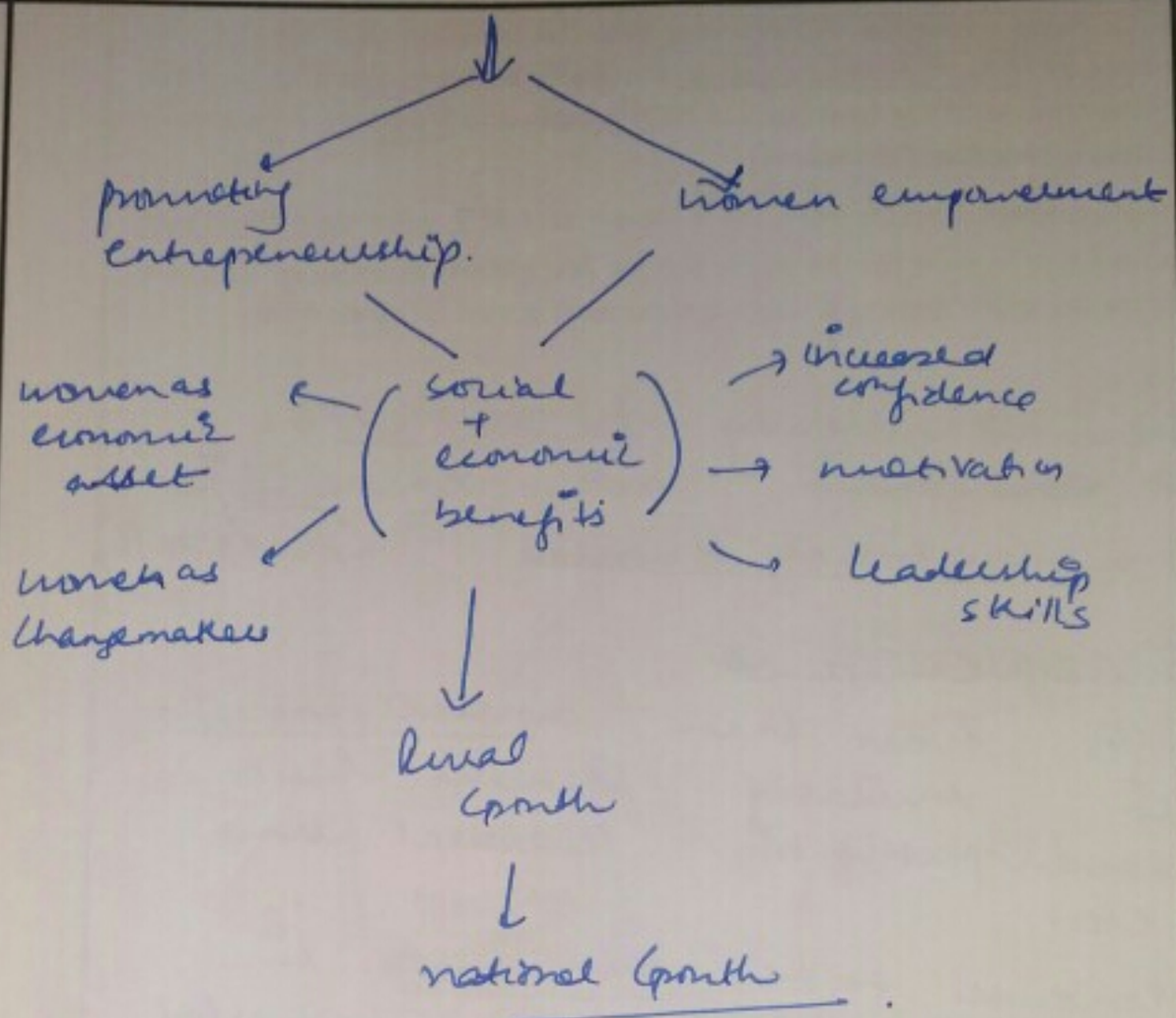

Hence, business model enablement for SHGs is a much needed step.

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7. The focus of higher education in India has been on a select few Central or autonomous institutions where as the ones in states remain neglected. Commenting on the statement, highlight the significance of Rashtriya Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA) in this context. **(150 words) 10**

भारत में उच्च शिक्षा का ध्यान कुछ चुनिंदा केंद्रीय या स्वायत्त संस्थानों पर केंद्रित रहा है, जबकि राज्यों में स्थित संस्थान उपेक्षित रहे हैं। इस कथन पर टिप्पणी करते हुए, इस संदर्भ में राष्ट्रीय उच्चतर शिक्षा अभियान (RUSA) के महत्व पर प्रकाश डालिए।

Higher education in India

- more focussed on IITs, IIMs, NITs, IIITs etc.
- huge inter state disparities.
- unnecessary focus on private sector (DISE survey 2016 – pvt universities rose by 20% b/w 2011-16. Central universities only 2%)
- lack of finances for state universities (little grants)
- politicization (more clamour on providing IIT, IIM in each state than strengthening state universities)
- elitist tag attached to central universities
- Govt programmes primarily focus on central universities only.

To address this mismatch between central & state universities, government has enacted the revamped RUSA abhiyan

10

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→ removes the prejudices against state universities

→ financing primarily for state univ as opposed to Central universities

→ participatory approach in funding.

Thus, if one aim is to have 50 universities in top 500 by 2030, equal focus must be paid on the state universities

— one per state can be built as a centre of excellence in a particular field

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8. Discuss the role played by PRIs in political empowerment of women. Also, suggest measures to further increase their political participation. (150 words) 10

महिलाओं के राजनीतिक सशक्तिकरण में PRIs (पंचायती राज संस्थाएं) द्वारा निभाई गई भूमिका की चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, उनकी राजनीतिक भागीदारी को और अधिक बढ़ाने के उपाय सुझाइए।

73rd Amendment to Constitution provided for, Part 9, Schedule 11 for establishment of Panchayati Raj Institutions (3 tiered - Gram Sabha, Panchayat Samiti, Zila Parishad).

Since the enactment, PRIs have made important contribution in women empowerment.

* 1/3 seats at all levels reserved for women
* many areas have women sarpanches today
* gives voice to women issues - 50% of the population is now a potent electoral force.
* provides platform for grievance redressal.
* lays ground for further political participation of women.

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Issues

* women decision making not independent but subservient to male control

* many states / villages not following established norms in women participation

* 6th / 5th schedule areas – though PESA / Autonomous Councils provide for women representation, implementation is faulty (Xaxa Committee)

Steps to Address this

* regular audits, monitoring of PRIs by agencies mandated by CAG.

* strict penalties on Gram sabhas not providing for 1/3rd representation

* Awareness Generation among women to encourage participation

* Reserving seats for women at Lok sabha / Rajya sabha ⇒ can have a important impact in changing behaviours.

* rewards / incentives to PRIs with greater female participation

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anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

9. What is Strategic Autonomy? Critically examine the elements of such a policy in India's contemporary foreign policy in the context of recent developments. **(150 words)** 10

रणनीतिक स्वायत्तता क्या है? हाल के घटनाक्रमों के संदर्भ में भारत की समकालीन विदेश नीति में ऐसी नीति के तत्वों का आलोचनात्मक परीक्षण कीजिए।

Strategic autonomy implies a foreign policy regime dictated by self interest rather than obedience to some other authority.

Examples

* Indian PM visiting NORDIC countries in a plurilateral forum to increase cooperation in defence, renewables etc.
* ASEAN-10 leaders visiting India on Republic day 2018.
* Dehyphenation of Israel-Palestine view
* India hosting BIMSTEC nations on sidelines of BRICS Goa summit 2016
* India hosting the Africa Development Summit 2015

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* India refusing to bow down under US sanctions for trade with Iran

* India maintaining its guard on US bullying on food security issue at WTO.

etc.

Importance
- builds strong image
- In line with NAM principles
- increase self esteem
- help engage with bilateral, minilateral, multilateral fora as per own interest
- important to counter a rising china

Thus strategic autonomy is an important doctrine in India's foreign policy of 21st century

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10. IBSA and BRICS are both examples of India's quest for multialignment, however there are key differences in their orientation. Discuss in the context of the relevance of these groupings for India. **(150 words) 10**

IBSA और BRICS दोनों भारत के बहुपक्षीय संरेखण (मल्टीएलाइन्मेंट) की तलाश के उदाहरण हैं, हालांकि उनके अभिविन्यास में मौलिक अंतर है। भारत के लिए इन समूहों की प्रासंगिकता के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए।

IBSA
- India, Brazil, South Africa forum
- enables South-South cooperation
- supports development activities in nearly 30 least developed countries via the IBSA trust fund.
- Under UN office for South South cooperation

BRICS
- Brazil, Russia, India, China
- much younger than IBSA
- horizontal cooperation between emerging economies of world
- aim to build a non-western perspective on world order
- works at multiple levels/platforms.
  - G2G
  - G2B
  - B2B

Relevance of these groupings for India

* Strategic NAM = helps India expand in multiple

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directions as per own interest

* And via IBSA helps build trust, goodwill among key littoral states important for maritime security

* BRICS serves as important mechanism for political cooperation on issues like finance, climate change etc.

* BRICS Bank (NDB) financing many projects in India like Indira Gandhi Canal

* Both serve as platform for India to display its power - eg. space, IT, tourism, skill development etc.

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11. What are the various modes of Alternate Dispute Redressal (ADR) mechanisms available in India? Identifying the problems being faced by them, provide suggestions needed to increase their effectiveness. (250 words) 15

भारत में उपलब्ध वैकल्पिक विवाद निवारण (ADR) तंत्र के विभिन्न रूप क्या हैं? इनके द्वारा सामना की जा रही समस्याओं की पहचान करते हुए, इनकी प्रभावशीलता बढ़ाने के लिए आवश्यक सुझाव प्रदान कीजिए।

Article 21 of the constitution incorporates right to speedy justice. In pursuance of these principles government also included free legal aid (Art 39(A)) under the directive principles of state policy.

However traditional jurisprudence often suffers from various problems (eg. cost, delays etc). Consequently various alternative dispute redressals or ADRs have been made available to citizens. These are ~~ADRs are similar to a dispute resolution~~ mechanisms outside the normal civil & criminal justice system & hence called ADRs

Types of ADRs
- Lok Adalats
- Gram Nyalaya.
- Arbitration, Mediation, Conciliation
- Village courts (eg. in Autonomous District Councils in tribal areas)

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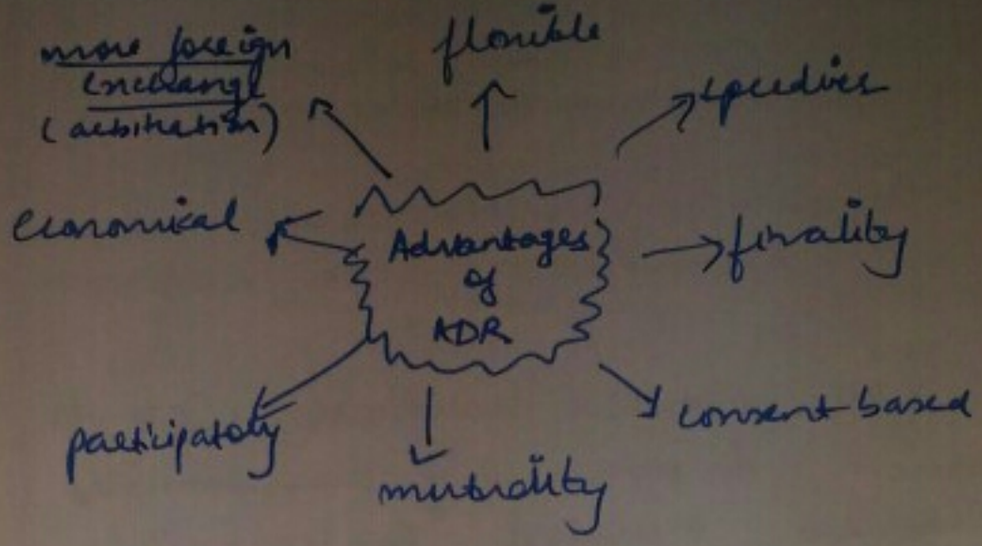

Problems faced

1) Cover limited number of subjects only eg. utility payment conflicts, minor traffic offences. (i.e. only compoundable offences)

2) unfair, subjective assessments, leading to allegations of partisan behaviour

3) suffer from similar delays as normal judicial processes.

4) option always open to approach courts, so ADR's purpose defeated.

5) lack of infrastructure, poor wages to staff ⇒ lack of motivation

6) limited power of punishments

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Steps being taken by the Government

* Nyaya Mitra scheme
* National Litigation Policy
* ADR policy for CPSEs
* [illegible],
* Arbitration & Conciliation Amendment Bill etc.

What more can be done?

* more autonomy to Lok Adalats & Gram Nyalaya
* National arbitration policy + speedier appointments of arbitrators by SC/HC
* financial incentives for ADRs eg. Italy solved nearly 2 lakh cases last year via ADR
* Encouraging negotiation & arbitration in government litigation
* increasing jurisdiction of ADR courts
* More awareness generation

Judicial delays cost the country nearly 0.5-1% of GDP every year. Hence, ADRs can be a boon in national growth.

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12. While the power to punish for the contempt of court is a much needed tool to protect the administration of justice from being maligned, it is time that it be relooked into. Critically analyse. **(250 words)** **15**

हालांकि न्यायालय की अवमानना के लिए दंडित करने की शक्ति न्याय के प्रशासन को निन्दा से बचाने के लिए बहुत ही आवश्यक उपकरण है, लेकिन समय आ गया है कि इस पर पुनर्विचार किया जाए। आलोचनात्मक विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Article 50 of the constitution argues for separation of the judiciary from the executive.

Article 124 deals with the independence of the supreme court.

Independence of SC/HC
- Security of Tenure
- Power to appoint own staff (art 146)
- ban on practice post retirement
- Power to Punish for contempt
- etc. - - - - -

Thus Contempt of Courts Act (1971) [CC Act] was enacted that :-

* gave the SC power to punish for its contempt
* HC has the power to punish for its contempt & that of lower courts.

The Act covers

* obstructing the functioning of judges
* lowering the dignity of court
* scandalizing, maligning the judges

Constructive criticism is however allowed

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Why is CC Act important?

* to ensure smooth functioning of courts
* to establish trust, credibility
* to preserve dignity of court
* to prevent undue harassment & character assassination of judges
* to maintain sanctity of judicial processes

Why it needs to be relooked?

* Justice Karnan case — SC was criticized for stifling voice of a brother judge last year
* against article 14, 19 of the Constitution
* against democratic principles
* against principles of judicial accountability & transparency

What can be done?

* Amending the CC Act. A private member bill on this is pending in Lok Sabha.
* judicial restraint — using the

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act sparingly & in rarest of rare cases & not for stifling dissent

* encouraging constructive analysis of judgements, orders etc. suitable amendments can be made in CC Act.

Hence in the 21st century wave of democratization, accountability, a colonial era outlook of punishing for criticizing goes against spirit of democracy.

Law makers & judiciary can come together to suggest suitable remedies

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13. Criminalisation of politics remains a key concern for the Indian political system. In this context, analyse the role played by the Supreme Court and Election Commission over the years. Also, in what ways can the media play a positive role? **(250 words)** **15**

राजनीति का अपराधीकरण भारतीय राजनीतिक व्यवस्था के लिए चिंता का एक प्रमुख विषय बना हुआ है। इस संदर्भ में, विगत वर्षों में सर्वोच्च न्यायालय और निर्वाचन आयोग द्वारा निभाई गई भूमिका का विश्लेषण कीजिए। साथ ही, किस प्रकार मीडिया एक सकारात्मक भूमिका का निर्वाह कर सकता है?

What is criminalization of politics?

According to Association for Democratic Reforms (2017) nearly 21% MPs/MLAs have serious criminal charges against them. Nearly 35% CMs have a criminal past. This indicates a RISING CRIMINALIZATION of politics

Causes
- money & muscle power
- lack of political ethics
- lax laws
- Caste/Religion/Communalization etc.
- numerous parties.

Role of Supreme Court.

Supreme Court (SC) has been a torchbearer to address this problem

* Abhiram Singh v/s Union of India (UoI) (2017) = parties cannot seek vote on

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on religious communal, caste lines.

* Subramian Swamy v/s Election Commission of India (2013)
  = VVPAT launched.

* PUCL vs UOI
  - NOTA introduced.

* Lilly Thomas v/s UOI
  = section 8(4) of RPA 1951 read down

* LOK Prahari v/s UOI
  - all candidates to file details of assets

* Special courts to try MPs & MLAs etc...

Role of EC.

* 2004 - then election commissioner submitted a memorandum to Manmohan Singh with a list of measures

* 2016 — the Chief Election Commissioner once again submitted a list of demands to the PM which included
  = ban seats only to partie security seats in LOK Sabha / state assembly

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- State funding of elections
- All donations above ₹ 2000 to be available for audits
- Political parties under RTI
- regular audits by agencies approved by CAG etc.

Thus, electoral reforms is an ongoing process that requires efforts from all stakeholders — political parties, EC, judiciary, civil society etc.

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14. Highlight, in brief, the mandate of the National Commission for Minorities (NCM). Identify the different challenges that the commission faces and suggest measures to address them. **(250 words)** 15

संक्षेप में, राष्ट्रीय अल्पसंख्यक आयोग (NCM) के अधिदेश पर प्रकाश डालिए। आयोग द्वारा सामना की जा रही विभिन्न चुनौतियों की पहचान कीजिए और उनके समाधान करने के उपाय सुझाइए।

The word 'minorities' is not defined as per constitution. Sumanta Banerjee says they are non-dominant groups / disadvantaged united by ethnic, religious or linguistic lines. However mention of the word is there in articles 29, 30, 350.

To protect interests of religious / linguistic minorities the government has made several provisions — eg. articles 29, 30, 350 A/B, 331/333 (Anglo Indians), 347 etc.

Further lawmakers have provided for a statutory body called the. a National Commission for minorities. Its mandate includes:—

* . safeguarding interests of religious/ linguistic minorities
* ensuring smooth implementation of welfare programmes
* suggesting reforms.

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* enquiry on cases of harassment/ discrimination power to summon, order compensation etc.

* publishing regular reports detailing steps taken for the above

Challenges faced.

* recommendations are of advisory nature, not binding

* limited mandate

* lack of awareness among people

* financial constraints.

What can be done to address them?

* make a participatory approach — regular interactions, meetings with minority leaders — provision for e-petitions, townhalls etc. to increase awareness.

* All the ministries must consult NCM while formulating their yearly plans for minorities

* more autonomy, extending their mandate

etc.

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15. The recent decision of the government to open up positions at the senior levels in bureaucracy through lateral entry is an important but only small step in the direction of much needed reforms in the higher civil services. Analyse. **(250 words)** 15

पार्श्व प्रवेश के माध्यम से नौकरशाही में वरिष्ठ स्तर के पदों को खोलने का सरकार का हालिया निर्णय उच्चतर सिविल सेवाओं में अति आवश्यक सुधारों की दिशा में महत्वपूर्ण, किन्तु केवल एक छोटा-सा कदम है। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Lateral entry allows for entry of non-governmental/ private sector talent in the governance of the country

Govt recently opened up 10 Joint Secretary level positions via lateral entry & received nearly 7000 applications for it that shows the success of the measure.

Why is it important?

* Various committees like Hagh, Hota, Sundar Rath committee have argued in favour of this
* brings much needed expertise ~~to~~ bridge talent gap (huge shortfall of officers)
* NITI Aayog, RBI already allow for lateral entry & it is largely successful there.
* ~~Ben~~ encourages competition

Concerns

* politicization
* lack of accountability of outside talent

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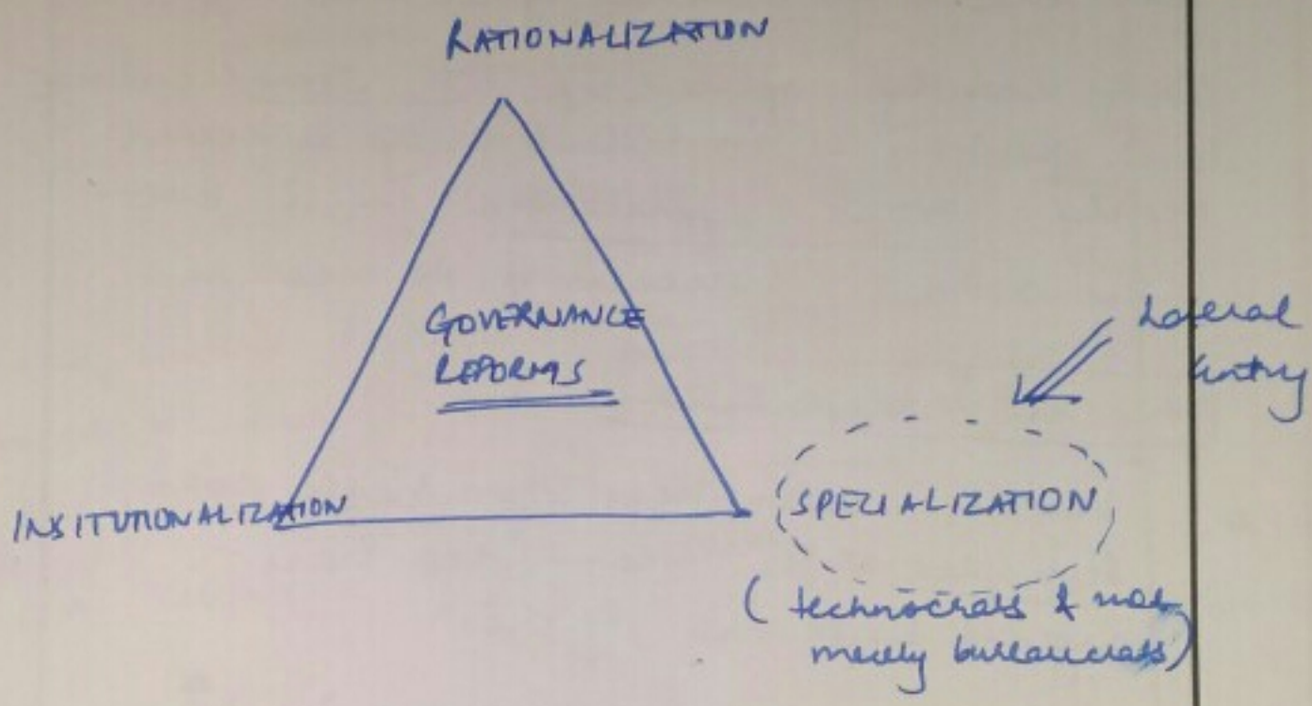
* lack of field experience
* distress among serving bureaucrats
* bypassing reservation system

etc.

Moreover this happens to be a small step in the long cycle of civil service reforms as shown below



Hence it attacks only one part of the issue.

Other reforms needed as per 2nd ARC report include

* skill, scale, speed
  = more connected & active bureaucracy

* structure
  = decentralisation, participatory approach

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* Recruitment
  - High committee - testing on common subjects only

* Capacity Building
  - encouraging higher studies, PhDs etc.

* Professionalism
  - adherence to code of conduct

* Performance Review
  - continuous feedback mechanism etc.

Hence, lateral entry though a first step is much needed & a welcome step to bring in dynamism in the civil services of the country

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16. Identifying the broad contours of the 'Transformation of Aspirational Districts' programme, explain how it adopts a novel strategy to address backwardness. **(250 words)** **15**

'आकांक्षी जिलों के रूपांतरण' कार्यक्रम की व्यापक रूपरेखा की पहचान करते हुए, व्याख्या कीजिए कि यह पिछड़ेपन से निपटने के लिए किस प्रकार नवीन रणनीति अपनाता है।

The govt. recently launched the ASPIRATIONAL DISTRICTS Programme (ADP) in 115 high focus districts of the country.

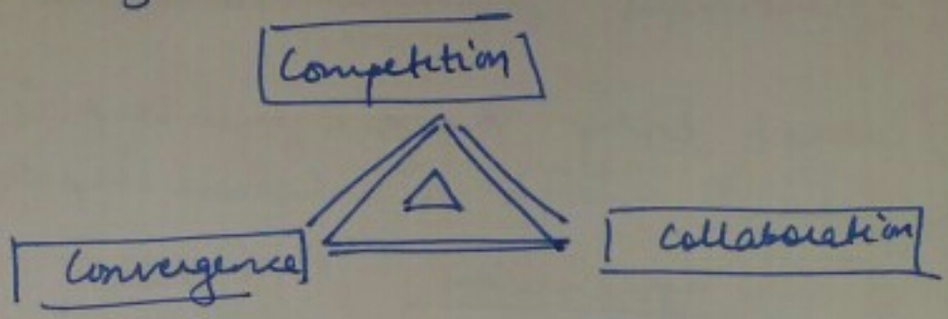

Fig:. 3 Broad Levels of the Programme.

Convergence : * traditional welfare measures are spread across different ministries that result in lack of coordination, duplication of efforts etc.

* ADP. brings all these ministries in a single direction so that their actions converge in the right manner

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Collaboration : * To foster a participatory approach, ADP includes

- inform = via regular reports
- consult = PRIs, gram panchayats
- involvement = crowdsourcing of ideas
- collaborate = esp women, SC/ST, minorities
- empower = social audits, citizen surveys.

⇓

- * empowered citizens
- * motivated citizens
- * more accountability
- * constructive criticism

⇓

Better Outcomes.

* A dashboard of Key Indicators (KPIs) will help monitor the progress.

* In addition private agencies like Tata Trusts, BMGF are being involved for efficiency ~~###~~ intended outcomes.

Competition : * In line with spirit of cooperative federalism, ADP. fosters a competitive approach so that better outcomes lead to better rewards & incentives

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To ensure success of the programme, a PRABHARI OFFICER is appointed for each district to continuously monitor, review & assess the outcomes

Thus, ADP heralds a new shift in welfare programmes — one that is PROACTIVE & CITIZEN CENTRIC & OUTCOME FOCUSED

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17. How did India fare on the Millennium Development Goals related to health? In this regard, identify the relevant Sustainable Development Goals and evaluate India's capacity to meet them. **(250 words)** **15**

स्वास्थ्य से संबंधित सहस्राब्दी विकास लक्ष्यों पर भारत का प्रदर्शन कैसा रहा? इस संबंध में, प्रासंगिक संधारणीय विकास लक्ष्यों की पहचान कीजिए और उन्हें पूरा करने में भारत की क्षमता का मूल्यांकन कीजिए।

The MDG framework ran its course till 2015 & has since then been replaced with the sustainable development Goals (SDG) system

India's Performance in MDG

* better RMCH outcomes (as per NFHS-3 & 4).

Reproductive
* decline in TFR

maternal
* drop in MMR
* increase in maternal BMI

Child Health
* drop in IMR, U5MR (Under 5 mortality rate)
* drop in stunted, wasted, malnourished children.

* better HIV detection. lower incidence of HIV

* progress in achieving goals on vector borne disease.

despite progress on various fronts, India fell short on achieving many

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targets like MMR, IMR etc.
Plus, there are wide inter state variations in the indicators.

Sustainable Development Goals & Health

SDG 1 = **no poverty**
* schemes like NFSA, MNREGS, PM Rozgar Protsahan Yojna, PM Awas Yojna
* multidimensional approach needed covering social, economic well being

SDG 2 = **no hunger**
* NFSA, TPDS, ICDS, food fortification, Antodyaya Anna Yojna
* more focus needed on increasing dietary diversity eg. inclusion of millets etc.

SDG 3. = **good health & well being.**
* Ayushman Bharat NHPS launched.
* Mission Indradhanush for children
* PM Matritva Sahyog Yojna, for pregnancy & lactating women
* National Health Policy 2017 approved

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* more focus needed on primary healthcare & emerging diseases like. Nipah, Zika virus etc.

SDG 6

* water & sanitation
* Swach Bharat Mission a runaway success
* However, fallback of ODF states is being seen = need more concerted efforts to increase use.

Other SDGs related to health

SDG 14, 15 = life on ~~[illegible]~~ water & land.
. has an impact on food security

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18. What are the different rights recognized under the Forest Rights Act, 2006? Highlight the gaps in the implementation of community forest rights and community forest resource rights granted under the Forest Rights Act. Also, suggest measures to address the current scenario. **(250 words)** **15**

वन अधिकार अधिनियम, 2006 के अंतर्गत मान्यता प्राप्त विभिन्न अधिकार क्या हैं? वन अधिकार अधिनियम के अंतर्गत प्रदान किए गए सामुदायिक वन अधिकारों और सामुदायिक वन संसाधन अधिकारों के कार्यान्वयन में अंतरालों पर प्रकाश डालिए। साथ ही, वर्तमान परिदृश्य को संबोधित करने के उपाय भी सुझाइए।

The forest rights act (2006) recognizes the following (FRA).

* rights of scheduled tribes to forest lands
* rights of OTFDs (other traditional forest dwellers)
* community forest rights
* right to minor forest produce.
* etc.

Gaps in implementation

* Illegal eviction
* high rates of rejection (nearly 50% as per latest Tribal Affairs ministry report 2017-18) (MOTA)
* Hardly any recognition of community rights (around 20% only).
* lack of awareness among people

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* lack of participation of women through mandated under Act (1/3rd)

* protected Areas being excluded from application of FRA

* lack of rights to PVTGs (only 2-3 like Karkidias are so far recognized out of 75)

Measures to Address this

* more coordination between MOTA, state agencies & Forest Resource Committees

* regular meetings of Forest Resource Committees.

* ~~Media~~ more awareness generation measures among tribals & OTFDs.

* no evictions till rights/claims are duly settled.

Forests form an integral part of the social, cultural, economic lifestyle of tribals. Hence,

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provisions under PRA must be implemented in true letter & spirit to prevent any ethnic conflicts & violence as being seen recently in the Pathalgadi Movt in Jharkhand, Odisha etc.

Above measures can help address the underlying causes & help in tribal mainstreaming

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19. Progress in India-US ties has been accompanied by equally significant divergences on important issues. Examine in the context of recent developments. **(250 words)** 15

भारत-अमेरिका संबंधों में प्रगति समान रूप से महत्वपूर्ण मुद्दों पर उल्लेखनीय असहमति के साथ हुई है। हाल के घटनाक्रमों के संदर्भ में परीक्षण कीजिए।

India-US ties have traditionally been earmarked by a transactional diplomacy on account of their divergences on critical issues. These include :-

* relations with Pakistan - America provides billions of $ aid to Pak every year that India alleges is used for funding terrorist activities

*. TRIPS = US argues for a stricter IPR regime in India (TRIPS Plus). It is also against section 3(d), compulsory licensing provisions. India maintains these are necessary in view of its poor population. US has put India in its 301 list

* WTO = US dragged India to WTO on the issue of solar subsidies that India lost.
US is also against the MSPs &

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high agriculture subsidies provided by India. India maintains these are necessary for its growing population. It also accuses US & other developing nations of disregard for human rights as US itself provides nearly a trillion dollar in subsidy to its farmers that are less than 10% of its population.

* relations with Russia + US enacted the CAATSA to take action against nations dealing in defence with Russia. India is a traditional partner of Russia & has strongly opposed US.

* relations with Iran — US imposes sanctions on nations buying oil from Iran from Nov 18. Iran is India's 3rd largest provider of oil & is important for its energy security

* Visa issues & treatment of Indians :- US has progressively reduced H1 visas for skilled Indians that India is concerned with

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* Protectionism & disregard for multilateral institutions – US recently quit UNESCO, is paying little regard to WTO. India considers these institutions as important for global order. Plus, rising US protectionism, trade wars with china already affect Indian economy.

However to iron out these issues, US India govt have engaged at various levels

* US India strategic Partnership forum
* COMCASA agreement
* 2+2 dialogue.
* India recognized as strategic Partner
* formation of Quad etc.

Thus, despite divergences there are many areas of convergence that US–India need to focus on for lasting & peaceful relationships.

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20. Despite bonhomie, the structural differences between Indian and Israeli national security situations, their worldviews and absence of explicitly shared enemies limit stronger strategic rapprochement. Critically discuss.

(250 words) 15

सौहार्दपूर्ण संबंधों के बावजूद, भारतीय और इज़राइली राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा परिस्थितियों के मध्य संरचनात्मक अंतर, उनके वैश्विक दृष्टिकोण और स्पष्ट रूप से साझा शत्रुओं की अनुपस्थिति मजबूत रणनीतिक मैत्री को सीमित करती है। आलोचनात्मक चर्चा कीजिए।

Both India - Israel share common history :-

* Both were British colonies
* Both were victims of civil wars post-independence
* Both have been victims of terror due to an unstable neighbourhood.

India Israel friendship.

- Jews never persecuted in India
- Israel recognises India's role in liberation of Goa
- India recognizes role of Israel in supplying arms during Kargil war
- partnership not restricted to defence, covers areas like agriculture, water etc. (eg. Olives being grown in Raj by Israel support)
- Israel does not hesitate in technology transfer to India

Personal bonhomie between PM Modi & Netanyahu.

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margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Evidences of risky bonhomie

→ Netanyahu advancing his 2014 US visit by 2 days to meet PM Modi

→ PM Modi not making courtesy meeting to Palestine then.

→ Dilution of India's stand on Goldstone report etc.

However, certain differences limit their strategic partnership

→ Israel is not a friend of Iran & maintains a cautious approach. Iran is strategic to India due to energy security, Chabahar port, connectivity etc.

→ Israel maintains very friendly relations with China which does not enjoy very fruitful relations with India

→ Israel does not maintain very strong relations with Caucasian & Middle East, these regions are strong remittance driven jobs

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India & also important for it from a security perspective..

→ India voting in favour of UNGA resolution against recognizing Jerusalem as capital of Israel.

→ India's support for UNSC 478 & a two state solution.

Though there are many areas of apparent discord many new emerging area in defence, digital connectivity, renewables, space, education & skill development that can help iron out such issues.

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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1153)

Name of Candidate	SAKANSH MAHAJAN		
Medium Eng./Hindi	ENG	Registration Number	258711
Center	RN	Date	02/09/2018

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
4	10	
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6	10	
7	10	
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9	10	
10	10	
11	15	
12	15	
13	15	
14	15	
15	15	
16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

1. Highlighting the issues faced in BOT and EPC models of infrastructure investment, explain how HAM can address these. **(150 words) 10**

अवसंरचना निवेश के BOT एवं EPC मॉडल के समक्ष आने वाली समस्याओं पर प्रकाश डालते हुए व्याख्या कीजिए कि HAM इनका किस प्रकार समाधान कर सकता है।

BOT — Build, Operate, Transfer

- built by private sector using own funds
- allowed to operate project to realize agreed returns on investment
- transferred later to govt.

EPC — Engineering, Procurement, Construction

- Pvt sector gives no financing but only skills.

Issues faced

Infrastructure → land acquisition difficult
- inputs like power unreliable
- costly labour + unskilled

Operation & Management → low connectivity
- political interference

Policy → complex litigation
- environmental norms very strict

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- unstable policy regime
- high taxation

Hybrid Annuity Model

Involves participation of both govt & pvt sector. Govt pays 40% cost upfront & rest 60% as paid as annuity (installments) over the agreed course of time.

How it helps?

→ fixes accountability of both stakeholders

→ solves issue of capital for private providers

→ fosters trust, cooperation.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

2. The investment rate in India has gradually declined after a historic high in the mid 2000s. Examine the reasons behind this trend. Discuss the steps required to revive investment for a sustained growth. **(150 words) 10**

भारत में निवेश दर, 21वीं सदी के प्रथम दशक के मध्य में एक ऐतिहासिक उछाल के उपरांत निरंतर घटती रही है। इस प्रवृत्ति के पीछे निहित कारणों का परीक्षण कीजिए। निरंतर वृद्धि हेतु निवेश को पुनर्जीवित करने के लिए आवश्यक कदमों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

The years between 2000-16 witnessed a 6.3% decrease in investment (Economic Survey).

Causes

- fall in private investment (~5% of 6.3%)
- higher cost of equity in India, low returns
- better interest rates abroad.
- policy paralysis in India
- multiplicity of authorities, cumbersome procedures
- balance sheet problems ⇒ high capacity expansion that did not give equivalent return ⇒ stalled projects & investments

Steps taken by the government

- Invest India
- ease total
- GST
- Make in India
- liberal FDI policy etc.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Steps Needed.

Infrastructure → better infrastructure eg. ports, roads, intermodal connectivity power etc.

Incentives → eg. tax holidays, grants, capital waivers easier financing etc.

Initiation →
- easier policy & procedures
- easier land acquisition
- easier dispute resolution
- ease of doing business etc.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

3. The measurement of the extent of formal sector and formal employment is yet an unsettled matter in our economy. Comment. Also, mention the steps which the government has taken to improve its extent. **(150 words) 10**

औपचारिक क्षेत्रक और औपचारिक रोजगार के विस्तार का मापन हमारी अर्थव्यवस्था में अभी भी एक अनसुलझा मामला है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। साथ ही, इसके विस्तार में सुधार हेतु सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों का उल्लेख कीजिए।

Informalization is said is ~~[illegible]~~ economic slavery of 21st century.

However, no clear estimate of actual formalization is available in the country.

Economic Survey ~ 31% non agri labour

GST ~ 50% non agri labour

NIPFP (Nat Institute of Public Finance & Policy) ~ 87% firms non formal.

Likewise EPFO, ESIC provide different estimates

Steps Taken by Government

(1) MOSPI tasked with including such estimates in NSSO survey

(2) NITI Ayog constituting a task force to

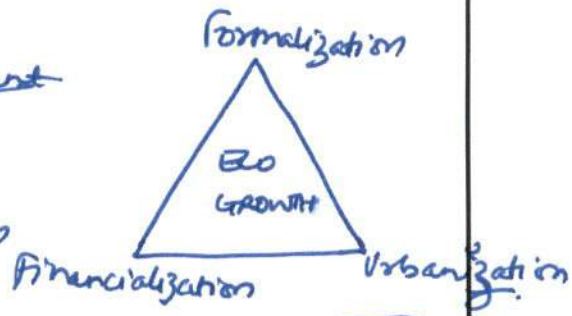

Fig: Key to Eco Growth

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suggest automatic estimates of formal / non formal employment

(iv) Annual Labour Bureau Survey.

What more can be done?

(i) Mandating companies to publish list of their permanent / contractual employees while filing GST

(ii) Incentives to informal workers like domestic maids (eg. providing subsidised health insurance) to enter formal reporting systems.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

4. Minimum Support Price (MSP) of crops is a short term solution for agricultural distress which creates long term problems. Examine. Suggest measures to overcome the the limitations of the MSP regime. **(150 words) 10**

फसलों के लिए न्यूनतम समर्थन मूल्य (MSP) कृषि संकट का एक अल्पकालिक समाधान है जो दीर्घकालीन समस्याएं पैदा करता है। परीक्षण कीजिए। MSP व्यवस्था की कमियों से निजात पाने हेतु उपाय सुझाइए।

The government recently announced an increase in MSP rates that many argue was the largest in history.

Shortcomings with MSP approach

Political → (R) used mainly as a political tool for appeasement. fails to tackle problems from long term perspective

Economic (R) overworks demand side ⇒ can lead to inflation
(R) hurts private investment

Social (R) benefits few farmers only (~10% as per an ICRIER study)

Technical (R) Leads to host of other problems – how to calculate? A2? C2? A2+FL? ⇒ conflicts

Environmental (R) as MSP now is fixed at 1.5 times cost it serves as an incentive to those farmers who consume more resources

(R) hurts crop diversification, food security

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Overcoming limitations of MSP regime

1) As suggested by NITI aayog, MSP can be replaced by :-

Market assurance scheme
to guarantee a fixed ~~fixed~~ price capped to a certain level.

Private Procurement & Storage scheme
private players procure for a certain agreed price.

2) Ashok Dalwai committee recommendations
- Governance reforms
- Value chain development
- Climate Resilient Agriculture
- Food security & Agriculture
- Stable export policy

⇓

Higher farm income

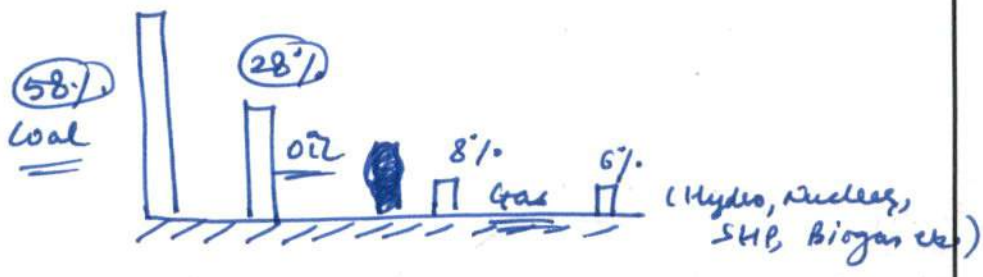
Hence MSP cannot be the ultimate salvation & government must take a holistic perspective at agricultural development

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

5. Enumerating the factors that determine a nation's energy-mix, comment on the need for having a diversified fuel basket for meeting India's future energy demands. **(150 words) 10**

किसी राष्ट्र के ऊर्जा-समिश्र (एनर्जी-मिक्स) को निर्धारित करने वाले कारकों को सूचीबद्ध करते हुए, भारत की भावी ऊर्जा मांगों को पूरा करने हेतु एक विविधिकृत फ्यूल बास्केट के होने की आवश्यकता पर टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Energy mix implies the % contribution of various energy forms to the overall energy basket.



INDIA'S ENERGY MIX (2015, NITI Aayog)

Factors influencing energy mix

Demand

- attitudes & preferences of people - eg. petrol vehicles.
- Environment consciousness ⇒ driving demand for EVs, solar etc.

Supply

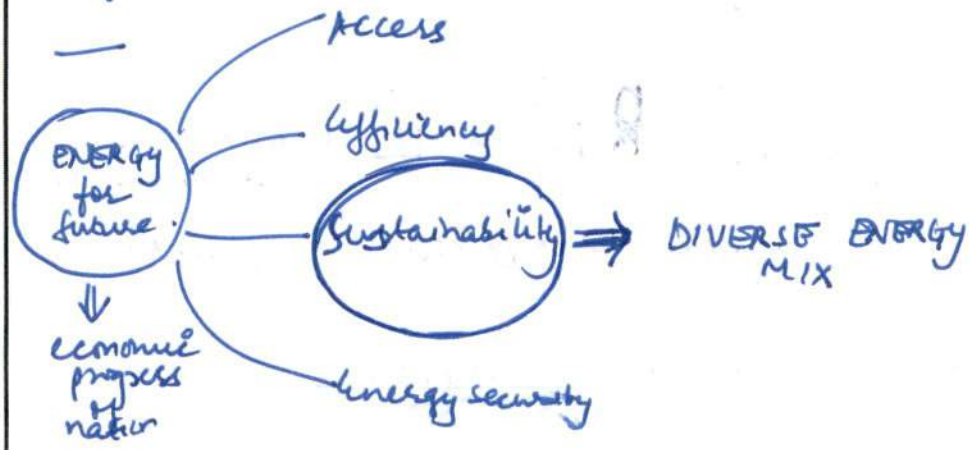
- physiography of the country. eg. availability of oil, sufficient sunny days (solar) etc.
- finances & funding. (eg. renewables need high upfront capital cost)
- policy framework eg. India committing to 175GW of renewables by 2022.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Supply

- availability of technology (important for nuclear energy for eg.)
- political will & role of civil society

The elements of successful energy security for future include.



Steps taken by Govt to shift energy mix

- → 175 GW renewables
- → Green energy cess
- → ethanol blending.
- → Renewable purchase obligations
- → Renewable energy certificates etc.

TARGET 40% non fossil energy by 2032

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

6. Air quality in Indian households, especially in rural areas, is lethal due to a number of factors. In this context, highlighting the challenges faced in improving indoor air quality, enumerate the measures that can be taken to address them. **(150 words) 10**

भारतीय घरों में, विशेषकर ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में, वायु की गुणवत्ता कई कारकों से प्राणघातक है। इस संदर्भ में, घरों के भीतर वायु की गुणवत्ता में सुधार लाने में सामने आने वाली चुनौतियों पर प्रकाश डालते हुए उनसे निपटने हेतु अपनाये जा सकने वाले उपायों को सूचीबद्ध कीजिए।

A report published in science journal Lancet last year pointed out that poor air quality caused on an average 3,000 premature deaths in India every year. Poor indoor air quality was linked to death of 1 million Indian women every year.

Causes of Poor Indoor Air Quality

- use of traditional cooking stoves or chulhas for cooking
- small households, lack of proper ventilation. especially among tribal areas in Rajasthan, MP where women have to bend to enter the kitchens (very small)
- lack of awareness among people on hazards of indoor air pollution

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Consequences

Poor Indoor quality

- Asphyxiation
- Hypertension
- Convulsions
- Mental faculties affected

⇓

Poor Health

- affects fertility of women
- affects their role as economic asset. e.g. can't go to work
- drudgery, despair

SOCIAL & ECO & POL OUTCOMES

e.g. low status of women, poverty etc.

Steps taken by government

- PM Ujjwala Yojna
- PAHAL scheme
- SAUBHAGYA yojna.

What more can be done?

- Involve SHGs, ANMs to deliver messages on importance of using smokeless cooking methods
- Information education campaigns
- Role of Gram Panchayats, Gram Sabhas in changing attitudes
- easier norms to refill cylinder under Ujjwala (currently nearest sales point)

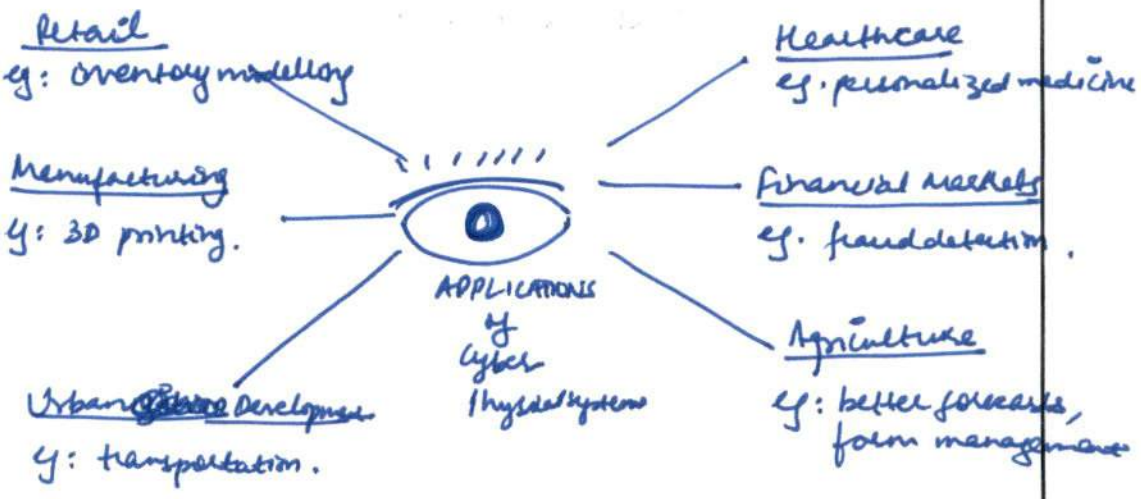
Hence, considering social, political, economic aspects of poor air quality urgent steps are needed.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

7. Highlight the characteristics and applications of Cyber Physical systems. Also, enumerate the various objectives of the Cyber Physical Systems programme recently launched by the government. **(150 words) 10**

साइबर भौतिक प्रणालियों (साइबर फिजिकल सिस्टम) की विशेषताओं और अनुप्रयोगों पर प्रकाश डालिए। साथ ही, हाल ही में सरकार द्वारा आरंभ किए गए साइबर भौतिक प्रणाली कार्यक्रम के विभिन्न उद्देश्यों को सूचीबद्ध कीजिए।

Cyber Physical Systems include a seamless connect between the virtual & the physical. For eg. Internet of things, Artificial Intelligence, 3D manufacturing, automation etc.



Thus cyber physical systems act as a BRIDGE between DIGITAL & PHYSICAL CONNECTIVITY

GoI recently announced a cyber Physical programme as a part of Budget 2018

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Characteristics

Research
- building centres of Excellence
- scholarships for students

Skill development
- integrating with school curriculum
- training of MSMEs

Promotion
- awareness generation
- new age services in education, healthcare

Privacy
- dedicated legislation
- National IPR Policy

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

8. India needs to collaborate and participate in international scientific projects in order to place itself as a major player in cutting edge research. Discuss in the light of ongoing global mega science projects. **(150 words) 10**

कटिंग एज रिसर्च में स्वयं को एक प्रमुख प्रतिभागी के रूप में स्थापित करने हेतु भारत को अंतर्राष्ट्रीय वैज्ञानिक परियोजनाओं (इंटरनेशनल साइंटिफिक प्रोजेक्ट्स) में सहयोग करने और भाग लेने की आवश्यकता है। वर्तमान में वैश्विक स्तर पर जारी मेगा साइंस प्रोजेक्ट्स के आलोक में चर्चा कीजिए।

India's gifts to world science include Bakshali manuscript, the use of zero (0), constructive surgery etc.

While ancient India was revered for producing globally recognized geniuses like Aryabhata, Charak etc., today. We have only a handful of such names & that too many prefer to go abroad

Need for collaboration with international scientific community

- helps build India's stature as an economic power
- Knowledge sharing
- more exposure
- better visibility for Indian science.

etc.

Projects where India can/is participate/participating

- Large Hadron collider project

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(a) Human Genome Project

(b)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

9. Deployment of central armed forces in states has been a contentious issue. Mention the issues involved and suggest some remedial measures.

(150 words) 10

राज्यों में केंद्रीय सशस्त्र बलों की तैनाती एक विवादास्पद मुद्दा रहा है। इसमें सम्मिलित मुद्दों का उल्लेख कीजिए और कुछ सुधारात्मक उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए।

Last year the West Bengal Government filed a case against Union govt for withdrawing central armed forces (CAF) from Darjeeling area on account of ongoing Gorkhaland agitation

& two months later, the same govt protested against presence of Indian Army at a state event — this brings to fore the challenges involved in deployment of CAF in states

CAF
- CRPF = anti rioting
- CISF = airports etc.
- SSB = Bhutan, Nepal borders
- ITBP = China border
- BSF = role in guarding Pak border, Bangladesh border

Why states protest?

- forces going beyond their mandate in intervening in state affairs
- overlap with functions of state police
- accusations of surveillance & control & political vendetta

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

But forces perform crucial roles:-

- preventing infiltration
- checking influx of migrants, terrorists
- protect against flow of arms, narcotics, money to fuel separatism in the country
- protecting VIPs
- guarding critical infrastructure
- role in preventing riots, bombing etc.

Remedial measures.

- Standard Protocols for deployment of forces - (observations of Hon'ble SC) must be developed
- more autonomy to states in exercising control over movement of central forces
- GST like forum with states on national security to iron out issues

Hence in the interest of preserving the morale of forces governments (state + centre) contemplate & come together on the same page

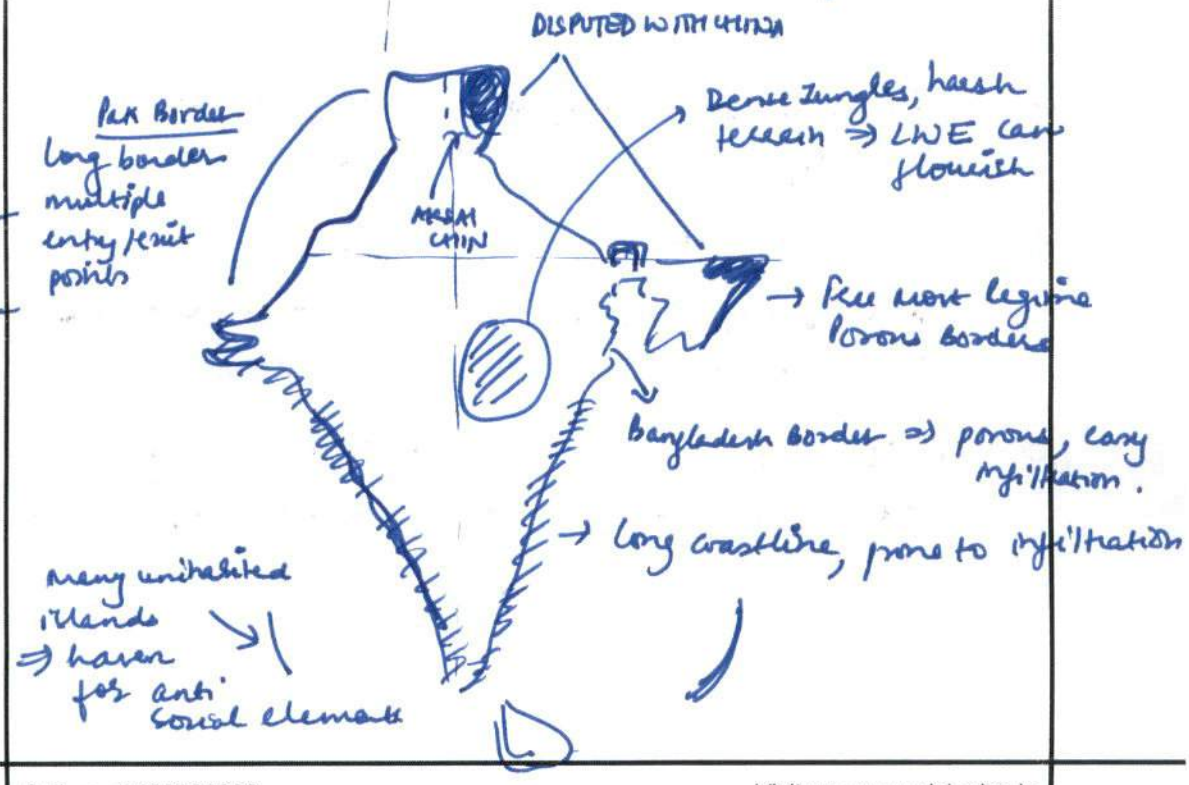
Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

10. In what ways does the physiography of India pose a challenge to its counter-terrorism efforts? What can be done to deal with these challenges? **(150 words) 10**

भारत की भूआकृति किस प्रकार इसके आतंकवाद विरोधी प्रयासों के समक्ष एक चुनौती प्रस्तुत करती है? इन चुनौतियों से निपटने के लिए क्या किया जा सकता है?

The physiography of India poses multiple challenges for counter terror efforts. this is due to :-

- × porous borders
- × indented coastline
- × uninhabited islands
- × long borders
- × climatic variations & challenges (e.g. snow, dense jungles etc)



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~~[illegible]~~

Steps taken by the government

- Domain specific agencies y. ITBP for china, Black Panthers & Bastaliya rebellion for LWE areas (has lot of tribal youth)
- Border fencing, border infra development
- Border guarding force & India Reserve Battalion
- Coastal Police force (dedicated) – proposed.
- Island Development Agency etc.

What more can be done?

- smartfencing
- biometric profiling of people close to borders
- Comprehensive Integrated Border Management Systems
- Strengthening ~~[illegible]~~ Indian Coast Guards, better infrastructure
- more surveillance of Islands
- Border-Population Interface – involvement of people in intelligence gathering
- unity of command between central, state police & intelligence agency.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

11. Enhancing private infrastructure spending and revival of stalled projects is critical to the success of Bharatmala Pariyojana. Discuss. Also enumerate measures taken by the government to revive stalled projects on National Highways. **(250 words) 15**

निजी अवसंरचना व्यय में वृद्धि एवं अवरुद्ध परियोजनाओं का पुनरुद्धार भारतमाला परियोजना की सफलता हेतु महत्वपूर्ण है। चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों से संबद्ध अवरुद्ध परियोजनाओं के पुनरुद्धार के लिए सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों को सूचीबद्ध कीजिए।

In India private sector spending on infrastructure is just around 3%. whereas globally it is around 10-15% (McKinsey study 2015)

~~Hence~~

Need for Private Investment

- financial capacity of government is limited
- 50 lakh crore investment is needed in infrastructure in the short term (2018-22). Road sector alone needs 10 lakh crore (CRISIL) 2017
- ~~risk~~ risk free return is high in India (6.5% vs 3% in China) (Economic Survey 17-18)
  → attractive proposition
- Huge infrastructure push by government eg. 15 lakh crore in rural infrastructure + 6 lakh crore in urban as per this year's budget alone.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

~~However~~ Bharatmala Pariyojna is an ambitious project of GoI to increase road connectivity of mainland India & its hinterlands like coasts, borders etc.

The scheme needs massive investments that cannot be met by government alone hence role of private sector is crucial

However private sector investments suffer from certain barriers:-

Infrastructure → land acquisition
→ complex procedures (>25 registrations needed)

Operations & management — intermodal connectivity is low
— lack of safety procedures

Policy → environmental clearances
→ arbitration & litigation
→ multiplicity of authorities

⇓

STALLED PROJECTS
NPAs etc.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

~~Steps taken by the government to revive~~ stalled projects

- faster land acquisition eg. delhi-Meerut highway ; land pooling schemes etc.
- PRAGATI portal to expedite clearances
- Environmental clearances - time to process decreases from 180 - 90 days (2014-17)
- CBTA portal
- Invest India as one stop agency for all pvt investment
- opting for arbitration instead of complex litigation procedures
- newer financing models like Viability Gap Funding, bond guarantee schemes, NIIF as sovereign wealth agency to ensure better returns.

All this has resulted in pace of road construction increasing from 11 Km/day - 28 Km/day (2012-17).

More efforts can help achieving target of 40 Km/day (by 2022)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

12. In the light of increasing NPAs and frauds, the twin balance sheet problem has grown immensely. Comment on the issue and analyse the potential of the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code to be a game changer for Indian economy's health and long-term growth. **(250 words) 15**

NPAs एवं धोखाधड़ी की बढ़ती घटनाओं के चलते, दोहरे तुलन पत्र (ट्विन बैलेंस शीट) की समस्या में अत्यधिक वृद्धि हुई है। इस मुद्दे पर टिप्पणी कीजिए तथा भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था की दशा और दीर्घकालिक संवृद्धि के लिए दिवाला एवं दिवालियापन संहिता में एक गेम चेंजर होने की क्षमता का विश्लेषण कीजिए।

As per RBI's Mid Term Monetary Policy Review 2018, gross NPAs have risen to more than 11% & can reach 12% by March next year.

More than 70,000 cases have turned NPA in the last 3 years especially on account of frauds like Nirav Modi, Vijay Mallya etc.

Add to it the fact that banks need nearly 65 billion $ by 2019 to meet BASEL-3 norms & we have a precarious situation

Causes of the TBS problem

- governance failure of banks especially inability to detect frauds w.r.t letters of Undertaking by Nirav Modi
- Lack of oversight in granting loans
- political pressures in easier lending norms for some influential people.

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* role of regulatory agencies, RBI, FinMin, MCA, DRI, ED etc. & lack of coordination among them
* agriculture distress
* complex legal procedures & lower penalties

Steps taken by the Government

1) Mission Indradhanush
2) 4Rs → Recognise – IFRS
→ Resolve – IBC
→ Recapitalize – 2tn ₹
→ Reform – as per Narsimhan & PJ Nayak committees
3) tighter lending norms
4) better oversight

etc.

Role of Insolvency & Bankruptcy code (IBC)

The IBC became a law in 2016 bringing India at par with many developed nations in having a dedicated law for resolution of stressed assets.

Importance → earlier processes were slow & chaotic with multiple agencies
eg: Debt Recovery Tribunals, SARFAESI cases took average 4 years to settle & less than 25% was resolved

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Importance

- easier resolution
- instills fear in the management to comply, perform or else perish
- enables recovery of nearly 11 trillion ₹ stuck as NPAs
- signals positive development for Asset management cos (more jobs)
- increases Ease of Doing Business
- increases investor confidence

Examples

- recent case of Bhushan steel where >70% was recovered
- Economic Survey pointing out that all agencies — NCLT, NCLAT, HC & SC following quicker recovery timelines ⇒ very positive for economic growth

To do

- increasing resolution time from 180 days — 270 or 360 days as per Injeti's suggestions committee
- more representation to lenders in committee of creditors

Hence with the suggested reforms, IBC can herald a new beginning in economic reforms & prospects in the country

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13. Highlight the importance of MSME sector in India's economy. Also, identifying the challenges, suggest some policy recommendations to ensure their sustenance and competitive growth. **(250 words) 15**

भारत की अर्थव्यवस्था में MSME क्षेत्रक के महत्व पर प्रकाश डालिए। साथ ही, चुनौतियों की पहचान करते हुए उन्हें संपोषित करने और उनके प्रतिस्पर्धात्मक वृद्धि को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कुछ नीतिगत अनुशंसाओं का सुझाव दीजिए।

MSME sector contributes nearly 40% to India's exports & employs nearly 11 crore people — second only to agriculture (Economic survey 2017-18).

Importance

Economic — (x) Employment (11 crore)
(x) increases bargaining power of small & medium players
(x) helps integration with global value chains

Social — (x) crucial to increasing rural incomes & rural progress & decreasing poverty

Political — (x) increases participation of hitherto unconnected sections of society esp minorities, dalits, tribals, women
(x) central to government's Make in India strategy

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Challenges being faced by MSME

- GST implementation, complex procedures
- Demonetization led to closure of many SME firms (RBI)
- lack of awareness on government schemes
- low credit access
- low skills hence unable to make backward/forward linkages.
- infrastructure issues
- competition with large MNCs and other established players

Steps taken by the Government

1) 4000 crore fund for MSMEs (Budget 2018-19)
2) Contract Hiring made easier
3) 3 lakh crore MUDRA loans
4) Increase in custom duty for items like footwear, furniture etc.
5) 14 lakh crore investment in rural livelihoods & infrastructure (budget 2018)
6) Grievance redressal portal
7) Skill training via schemes like ROSHNI, Seekho aur Kamao
8) Startup India scheme etc.

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What more can be done?

Capabilities → focus on increasing innovation, enabling technology transfer, skill development, centers of excellence etc.

Competition → (*) establishing clusters of MSME products e.g. solar clusters being developed recently
(*) removing barriers to credit access (e.g. establishing a credit guarantee fund for MSME)

Building Blocks → (*) special scheme for value chain financing (infrastructure)
(*) easier regulations (e.g. GST filing) ease of doing business.
(*) more finance via MUDRA

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14. Going forward, the allied sectors will play a critical role in increasing the resilience and improving economic returns in agriculture. Discuss.

(250 words) 15

आगामी समय में, संबद्ध क्षेत्रक कृषि में लचीलापन बढ़ाने एवं आर्थिक प्रतिफल में सुधार लाने में एक महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाएंगे। चर्चा कीजिए।

An OECD - ICRIER survey conducted in 2017 showed that despite positive input subsidies (2000-14), farm surplus registered a NEGATIVE GROWTH of 6% (-6%)

Though the government is cognizant of the agricultural distress & has responded with various programmes, an untapped area is the use of allied sectors like dairy, fishing etc.

Why Allied sectors are important?

FARM PROFITABILITY

→ better & more stable returns
eg: FAO shows that 1kg of milk ⇒ 6 hrs of work daily ⇒ more jobs

→ helps diversify income, protects against shocks
eg: Chand et al in a research paper showed, livestock farming in Haryana increased farm incomes by 20-25% (2014-15) despite it being a drought year

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FARM PRODUCTIVITY

- Resilience to climate change
  Economic survey predicts a fall in farm incomes by 8-12% by 2030.
  Allied sectors can help absorb this loss
- Stabler income ⇒ easier access to credit ⇒ better farms
  ⇒ overall prosperity of farmers
- reduces problem of distressed migration, cyclical employment etc.
- IFAD (UN agency) shows that employment in allied sectors, increases STATUS of women

Allied sectors in India

1) Livestock & Dairy
   - 300 million + cattle in India, largest in world
   - Meat & Dairy complementary to each other eg. UP has maximum abbatoirs & max (volume) milk production
   - presence of MNCs like ITC & cooperatives like AMUL

2) Fisheries
   - huge coastline
   - huge potential for exports.

3) Sericulture
   - especially suited for women.

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4) Bee Culture
- Currently only 2 lakh colonies
- has potential to generate 200 million jobs (ICAR 2016)

5) Horticulture, Seawater farming

Steps Taken by Government

- 10,000 crore fund for animal husbandry, horticulture in this year's budget
- GOBAR DHAN scheme for use of dung.
- Increased R & D
- more awareness & training by schemes like Agri UDAAN
- Mahila Kisan Sashaktikaran Karyakram etc.

Thus, allied sectors hold a treasure trove to transform Indian agriculture.

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15. What do you understand by Seed Replacement Rate? Explaining the concept of breeder, foundation and certified seeds, highlight the major policy initiatives taken in order to address the challenge of quality seed availability to farmers. **(250 words) 15**

बीज प्रतिस्थापन दर (सीड रिप्लेसमेंट रेट) से आप क्या समझते हैं? ब्रीडर, फाउंडेशन और प्रमाणित बीजों की अवधारणा की व्याख्या करते हुए, किसानों के लिए गुणवत्तापरक बीजों की उपलब्धता की चुनौती का समाधान करने हेतु की गई प्रमुख नीतिगत पहलों पर प्रकाश डालिए।

Seed Replacement Rate refers to the ratio of new seeds planted (area) over the total area of cultivation.

Seeds constitute almost 25% of a crop's overall productivity (ICAR 2017) & hence are crucial for country's food security.

Type of seeds
- FARM SAVED (raised directly by farmers) * constitute majority of all seeds in India
- COMMERCIAL
  - Breeder
  - Foundation
  - Certified
- GENETICALLY ENGINEERED

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Breeder seeds are the ones that are directly used to produce first generation crops on a field.

Foundation seeds are the 2nd generation seeds that can be used to further raise crops in subsequent cycles.

Certified seeds are those that ~~are~~ have to been certified to be of appropriate quality by associated agencies like IARI, State Agricultural Research Institutes etc. (SARI)

India however suffers from a low SEED REPLACEMENT RATE due to low awareness, high costs etc.

Seeds in India are governed under the Seeds Act 1966 & the Seeds Control Order 1968

Steps Taken by the Government

- Increased R & D in quality seed development
- More autonomy to State ARIs - eg.

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Rajendra Agri Research Institute Bihar has produced many new seeds in the past few years

(x) launching of pilot projects to demonstrate efficacy of using quality seeds. eg. NITI Aayog - Gates Foundation are running a legumes pilot in Patna, Bihar

(x) easy availability of credit for seeds eg: Kisan credit card, PACs, DCCBs, seeds also included under priority sector lending targets

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16. While overcrowding in public places cannot be wished away in India, what we need are better infrastructure and more effective crowd-control measures. Comment. Also, briefly enumerate NDMA guidelines for crowd management. **(250 words) 15**

यद्यपि भारत में सार्वजनिक स्थलों पर अत्यधिक भीड़भाड़ को कम नहीं किया जा सकता है, तथापि हमें बेहतर अवसंरचना और अधिक प्रभावी भीड़-नियंत्रण उपायों की आवश्यकता है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। साथ ही, भीड़ प्रबंधन के लिए NDMA के दिशानिर्देशों को संक्षेप में सूचीबद्ध कीजिए।

India houses 17% of world's population in around 6% of the area. Hence overcrowding is inevitable.
But many cases of stampedes in Bihar, Rajasthan, UP etc. are a cause for concern

Need for a multi/pronged strategy

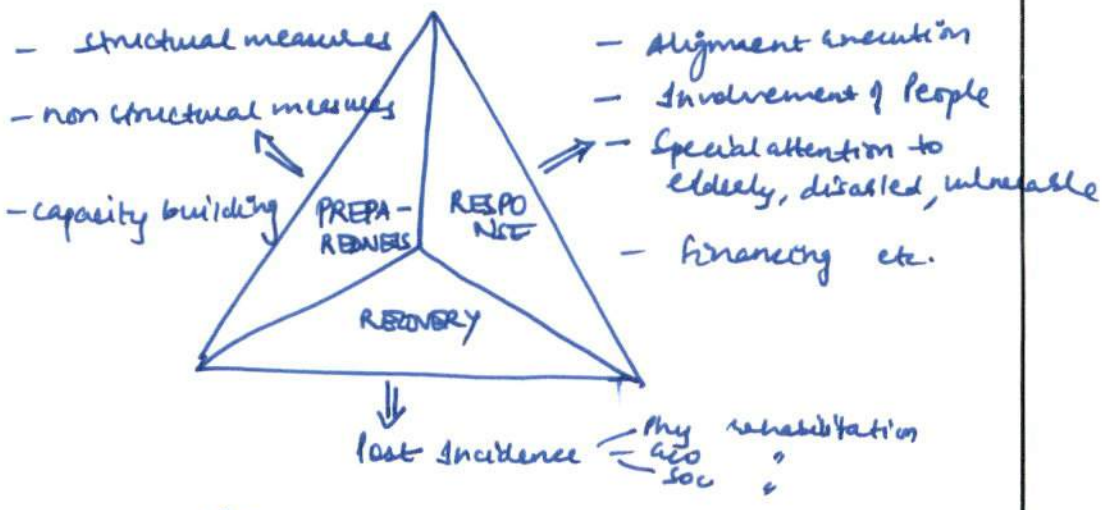

fig: effective crowd management

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Accordingly, measures include :-

Infrastructure = (*) retrofitting of existing structures especially high density areas like temples, pilgrimages, tourist attractions

(*) Safety audits of all existing public places

(*) proper implementation of building codes

(*) integrating crowd control measures into design & planning.

Crowd control measures

(*) proper exits, safe routes clearly displayed

(*) wide passageways & alleys

(*) restricting number of people visiting per day. eg. NGT did this at Mata Vaishno Devi temple

(*) behaviour change campaigns — no panicking, etc. to avoid stampede like situations.

(*) dedicated team at each site to monitor crowd management. eg. Tirupati has thousands of such volunteers.

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NDMA guidelines

- State government to appropriately train State disaster response forces.
- capacity building – use of community radio, Gram Panchayats, etc. Building awareness through change in curriculum. training of police etc.
- special focus on ensuring safe passage to women, children, disabled & elderly
- vulnerability analysis of all key sites & hazard plans must be made for all

* UNICEF report suggests that every 1$ invested in proper infrastructure can save 2$ in disaster response & also reduce response time by a week
Hence instead of REACTIVE management we must focus on PROACTIVE management

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17. Processing and safe disposal of garbage must replace the current model of landfills in order to transform our cities to being 'smart'. Elucidate. In this context, analyse the reasons for failure of waste management policies in India. **(250 words) 15**

हमारे शहरों को 'स्मार्ट' बनाने के लिए भूमिभराव (लैंडफिल) के वर्तमान मॉडल को अपशिष्ट के प्रसंस्करण और सुरक्षित निपटान से प्रतिस्थापित किया जाना चाहिए। स्पष्ट कीजिए। इस संदर्भ में, भारत में अपशिष्ट प्रबंधन नीतियों की विफलता के कारणों का विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Last year, two people died in Delhi's Ghazipur area on account of the falling of a 2-storey-ft high mound of garbage from the nearby landfill which calls for an overhaul of our waste management regime.

SMART CITY
- → CITY DEVELOPMENT & PLANNING
  - ENERGY
  - TRANSPORT
  - WASTE MANAGEMENT (SWM)
- → FINANCE
- → GOVERNANCE

Delhi alone generates 10,000 tonnes waste daily (CSE) & the current model of landfills is woefully inadequate.

NEW MODEL OF SWM

PREVENTION
- minimization
- reuse
- proper coating
- segregation at source

DISPOSAL
- safe disposal
- waste treatment
- alternative use
- proper storage & handling.

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Reasons for failure of Current SWM Policies

- focus on disposal & not minimization
- low penalties, poor implementation
- Municipal departments lack the strength & capacity to oversee it
- SWM is a state subject, hence there are a plethora of laws ⇒ non uniformity
- low awareness, lack of an adequate culture of recycling
- lack of involvement of people in SWM governance = left only to sweepers & government.
- low incentives for proper waste management

Steps Taken by the government

- Solid Waste Management rules 2016
  - recently amended in March 2018
  - each RWA to have own facility for recycling
  - provision for penalties
  - 2018 amendment makes 10% recycling progressive till 2023
  - extended Producer Responsibility
- Plastic Waste ~~mg~~ management rules 2016
- Biomedical waste management rules

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- Construction & demolition waste management rules etc.
- India is also a signatory to ~~the~~ Basel, Rotterdam convention related to hazardous waste products

What more can be done?

* German model (less than 1% waste goes to landfills, rest recycled)
* waste to energy
* mandatory use of waste in construction. NHAI already doing it. eg. Jamshedpur
* Biomethanation & use of methane generated at landfills as a fuel

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18. What do you understand by TRIPS plus provisions being advocated by developed countries outside the WTO based TRIPS agreement? Do you think India should show some flexibility and incorporate certain TRIPS plus provisions in its IPR regime? **(250 words) 15**

विकसित देशों द्वारा WTO आधारित ट्रिप्स (TRIPS) समझौते से बाहर अनुशंसित किए जा रहे ट्रिप्स-प्लस प्रावधानों से आप क्या समझते हैं? क्या आपके विचार से भारत को कुछ लचीलापन दिखाना चाहिए एवं अपनी IPR व्यवस्था में कुछ ट्रिप्स-प्लस प्रावधानों का समावेश करना चाहिए?

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19. The UNODC (United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime) has pitched for the need of an integrated approach in order to address the difficulties in preventing, detecting, investigating and prosecuting Transnational Organised Crimes (TOC). Elaborating on these difficulties, discuss how an integrated approach can help in tackling TOCs. **(250 words) 15**

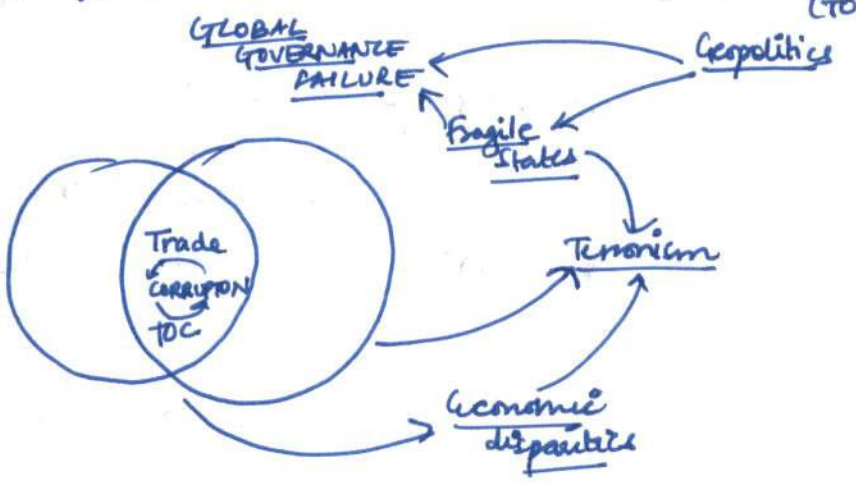
पार-राष्ट्रीय संगठित अपराधों (ट्रांसनेशनल ऑर्गनाइज्ड क्राइम्स: TOCs) को रोकने, पता लगाने, जाँच करने और अभियोजित करने में आने वाली कठिनाइयों से निपटने के लिए UNODC (यूनाइटेड नेशंस ऑफिस ऑन ड्रग एंड क्राइम्स) ने एक एकीकृत दृष्टिकोण की आवश्यकता पर बल दिया है। इन कठिनाइयों का सविस्तार वर्णन करते हुए, चर्चा कीजिए कि किस तरह एक एकीकृत दृष्टिकोण से TOCs से निपटने में सहायता मिल सकती है।

Interpol defines Organized crimes as that involving a corporate-style organization using illegit means to make money which include

- Kidnap/Ransom
- Wildlife crimes
- Counterfeit goods
- Fraud
- fake currency
- Conflict diamonds

etc.

What factors aid Transnational Organized Crimes (TOC)?



Moreover, UN ODC says that link

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between terror & Organized Crime is fast disappearing & many organizations like Al Qaeda, ISIS are involved in both

Hence, an INTEGRATED APPROACH is needed to tackle such crimes :-

Prevention :- * role of civil society
* awareness generation
* counselling
* intelligence sharing

detection :- * use of technology eg. Artificial intelligence, automation in checking for subtle clues
* increased surveillance eg. dark web, encrypted services like WhatsApp & Nimbus
* SOCMINT or social media intelligence. eg. Mumbai Police has a dedicated team
* International treaties like Budapest Convention on cyber security should be acceded by all UN GA members.

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Investigation : * First ~~level~~, at the level of the concerned state. However automatic information sharing with UN & other agencies like Interpol

* Faster timelines for responding to data requests from other nations. eg. India's request for Abu Dujana's Iphone still pending with US

Prosecution : (*) Extradition treaties should be made more flexible, quicker

(×) International criminal justice system should include a separate clause for enabling quicker handling of such cases esp of international character

In India, TOC are becoming a big threat particularly in Kashmir, North East. An integrated approach happens to be in our own self interest.

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20. The Government has adopted a holistic approach built around simultaneous implementation of a security agenda, developmental activities and promotion of good governance to address the Left Wing Extremism in India. Comment. **(250 words) 15**

सरकार ने भारत में वामपंथी उग्रवाद (लेफ्ट विंग एक्सट्रीमिज़्म) से निपटने के लिए सुरक्षा एजेंडे, विकास संबंधी गतिविधियों और सुशासन के प्रचार-प्रसार के समकालिक कार्यान्वयन के चारों ओर निर्मित एक समग्र दृष्टिकोण अपनाया है। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Rizal Sukma, a scholar on LWE regions has argued that LWE must not be seen merely as a law & order problem but something that needs empathy, care & a long term multidimensional perspective from the government.

This assumes significance as causes of LWE are multifarious including immediate & permissive causes.

Permissive causes include :-

Political → 1) centralization, exploitation for natural resources, oppression (eg. Bastar – 98% of people branded Naxals are acquitted by courts – Xaxa Committee)

2) influx of migrants, lack of political rights etc.

Economic → 1) high unemployment, lack of skills eg. Central India belt

2) land alienation, displacement

Social → 1) threat to their culture, identity eg. recent Pathalgadhi movt by Mundas in Jharkhand, Chattisgarh to protest against this.

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other → role of foreign govts, NGOs etc.

Accordingly the National Strategy & Action Plan of govt in LWE areas focusses on → security, development & rights perspective.

Steps Taken by Government

POLICY - * easy surrender policies, focus on reformation & not retribution.

* Special Infrastructure Scheme

* Security Related Expenditure Scheme

POLICE - * SAMADHAN doctrine for police (smart, aggressive, motivated, actionable inputs, data, dashboards of indicators, no funding etc.)

* Special forces eg. Bastariya rebellion involving locals

* human aspect in policing

PUBLIC PERCEPTION & PARTICIPATION - * building an anti Naxal awareness

* Proper implementation of PESA provisions under 5th/6th schedule

* Collaboration with people

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PRIVATE SECTOR :- CSR programmes.
Aspirational Districts Programme
(eg. Tata Trusts helping many LWE areas under it)

Thus we see govt is moving in the right direction in terms of its strategy on a holistic approach to LWE. Strengthening PROSPERITY, ETHNIC SECURITY & DEMOCRACY can reap rich dividends in the coming future.